Raise me this beggar, and deny't that lord[6]; The senator shall bear contempt hereditary. The beggar native honour. It is the pasture lards the brother's sides[7],

Perhaps, in the present instance, we ought to complete the measure by reading:

«----not *those* natures ."

STEEVENS.

But ly is here used for *without.* MALONE.

[6] Raise me this beggar and DENY'T that lord,] Where is the sense and English of *deny't that lord ?* Deny him what ? What preceding noun is there to which the pronoun *it* is to be referred ? And it would be absurd to think the poet meant, deny to *raise* that lord. The antithesis must be, * let fortune *raise* this beggar, and let her *strip* and *despoil* that lord of all his pomp and orna ments,' &c. which sense is completed by this slight alteration :

«---------an(*denude* that lord;

So, Lord Rea, in his relation of M. Hamilton's plot, written in 1650: "All these Hamiltons had *denuded* themselves of their fortunes and estates." And Charles the First, in his message to the parliament, says : " *Denude* ourselves of all."—Clar. vol. iii, p. 15, octavo edit. WARBURTON.

Perhaps the former reading, however irregular,, is the true one. * Raise me that beggar, and deny a proportionable degree of elevation to that lord.' A lord is not so high a title in the state, but that a man originally poor might be raised to one above it. We might read *devest* that lord. *Devest* is an English law phrase, which Shakspeare uses in King Lear :

" Since now we will *devest* us both of rule/'

&c. The word which Dr. Warburton would introduce is not, however, uncommon. I find it in The Tragedie of Croesus, 1604 :

" As one of all happiness *denuded."*

STEEVENS. The objection to the reading[1] of the old copy is, that there is no antecedent to which the word *it* can be referred; but this is in, Shakspeare's manner. So in Othello:

** And bid me when my fate would have me wive
" To give it *her,"*

i. e. his wife, which is understood. So in this passage, c* Raise me this beggar [to eminence], and deny't that lord." MALONE.

7 It Is the PASTURE lards the BROTHER'S sides,] This, as the editors have ordered it, is an idle repetition at the best; supposing it did, indeed, contain the same sentiment as the foregoing lines. But Shakspeare meant quite a different thing: and having, like 9, sensible writer, made a smart observation, he illustrates it by a similitude thus:

** It is the pasture lards the *aether's*
sides,, " The want that makes him

lean."